The Latest Betails of News from England, the Continent, Europe, China, and instraka.

Important Slave Trade Report.

INTERESTING SCENE BETWEEN THE HON MRS. NORTON AND HER BUSBAND,

&c., &c., &c. The U. S. M. steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins,

got up the to city at an early hour yesterday morning. She left Bremen Aug. 12th, and Southampton on the 17th, and passed the Needles at 6 P. M. of the sam The Hermann experienced a succession of very evere weather until the last two days. She brings two hundred and diffy-four passengers, among whom

me Mr. King (our late consul at Bremen) and family Miss Robertson, of the Princes's and Lyceum heatres of London, and Miss Mitchell, also, of the Eyecum, are also numbered among the passengers. They are about to make a professional tour through De States.

The comet was distinctly seen in the northwes from the Hermann, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. She has a full and valuable cargo of German

Prench, and British merchandise. The news by the Hermann is anticipated by the Europe, at Boston, which left England three days

In addition to our telegraphic report of the foreign political and commercial intelligence, brought by the Enropa, we publish to-day an extended summa ry of the latest European, Chinese, and Australian news, taken from the mails which she brought, and from our files, which arrived by the Hermann. The percels and papers were delivered at an early hour yesterday morning.

The following paragraph appears in Galignani: The instructions of the President of the United States to his representatives at the different foreign Courts, that they should for the future appear on all occasions of public ceremony in plain clothes and not in official costume, were carried into execution in Paris on Monday for the first time. Mr. Sanford, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, appeared to the wives of the Emparyor, as also at the diagram. at the sorree of the Emperor, as also at the dinner given previously by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the plain dress of an American citizen.

Highly Important Report upon the Caban Slave Trade.

Bighly Important Report upon the Caban Slave Trade.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the treaties and engagements between Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, respecting the slave trade, and the sums allowed and paid by Great Britain to those governments for their assistance or concurrence to be olish that trade: also to inquire how far these stipulations have been carried out by the governments of Spain and Portugal; have completed the houiry into the matters referred to them, and have manimously agreed to the following report:

1. The attention of your committee has been directed, by the instruction of the Hense, chiefly to the state of the slave trade in the Brazils and in Cuba; in the colonial possessions of Portugal, Mozambique on the east, and Loando and Angola on the west coast of Africa; and they have also briefly inquired into the state of the other parts of the slave trade.

2. The great interest which the people of this country have taken in the abolition of the slave trade appears in the very voluminous details laid annually before Parliament since the year 1815, and the reports of both houses of Parliament in the years 1849-56 have rendered it needless, in the opinion of your committee, to pursue the inquiry beyond the last Bree years.

3. By these reports it appears that there were, in 1849-46 24 treaties in torce between Great Reitain

Bree years.

3. By these reports it appears that there were, in 1849-60, 24 treaties in torce between Great Britain and foreign civilized powers for the suppression of the slave trade; 10 of which give the right of search and material tribunals, and two (with the United States and France) grant no right of search, but do contain a nutual obligation to maintain squadrons on the coast of Africa. There were also at that time 42 treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, existing between Great Britain and native chiefs on the coast of Africa.

4. Since May, 1850, two treaties have been contained with civilized governments, under which

4. Since May, 1850, two treates more seen con-cinded with civilized governments, under which captured vessels are to be adjudicated upon by tri-bunds of their own countries; and 23 more trea-ties with native chiefs of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade.

5. These efforts in the cause of humanity, con-

5. These enors in the case of atmanity, continued through so many years, must be considered as honorable to the nation, and the results afford a strong in ducement to persevere until this iniquitous and shall be entirely abolished.

6. It is gratifying to find that there is a different state of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, and that it has been much reduced since 1848.

nd that it has been much reduced since 1848.

7. Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, the naval of 7. C. immodore Sir Charles Hothadi, the nival of-feer commanding on the coast, reported, that from the 14th of October, 1847, to the 30th June, 1845— heing eight months and 18 days—the squadron under his command bad captured 55 slave vessels, amount-ing to 9,168 tons, and containing 4.745 slaves; and that during the previous 12 months, 57 vessels and moor, R. N., of her Majesty's ship Firefly, the last control from the west coast of Africa, states that the slave trade has entirely ceased in many places where the trade had formerly flourished; that in the years 1850-51, on the whole coast, not one vessel with slaves on board was captured; that a legitimate trade was springing up along the whole coast, in exports of the produce of the country; that he had lately counted at Benguela (formerly a noted slave port) as many as 14 merchant vessels at one time, all engaged in legitimate commerce; and that, in fact, "wherever the slave trade has ceased, commerce is beginning."

8. It has been stated to the committee that if the bemand for slaves at Cuba were to cease, the slave trade in Africa would also cease. And if appears that as soon the markets of the Brazils were closed the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, south of the Castor frigate, states that when the news of the new regulations at the Brazils arrived on the coast of Mozambique, the slave trade by the Portu-

the new regulations at the Brazils arrived on the coast of Mozambique, the slave trade by the Portuguese also ceased, and that Spanish ships then took the slaves away for Cuba.

Capt. Seymour says, that if the market (for slaves) at Cuba were abolished, as in the Brazils, very few British ships of war would be required on the African coast, and those only for the protection of our commerce, which is now becoming very large.

9. Your committee concur in the opinion of those anval officers, that the slave trade would soon be avainct if the Cuban market for slaves were closed; and, therefore, consider the present time, when there

anyl officers, that the slave trade would soon be artinet if the Cuban market for slaves were closed: and, therefore, consider the present time, when there are Spanish troops at every port and station of the island, and also numerous Spanish ships of war cruising on the coast, most favorable for the renewal of the united efforts of Great Britain, France, and the United States, to remove the reproach which the continuance of the slave trade in Cuba casts upon the civilization of Christendom.

10. The committee of the Lords, in their report of 1850, stated that "The habitual disregard of treaties respecting the slave trade with this country on the part Brazil, and to a great extent also on the part of Spain, appears to be the main hindrance to the suppression of the trade, and to this, therefore, especially the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers and of Parliament should be directed;" and it appears that at that time the slave trade was carried on to a great extent. The evidence before your committee proves that the importation of slaves into the Brazils in the year 1847 was 56.720; in 1848, 60.000; in 1849, 64.000; but that in 1851 it had diminished to 3,287, and in 1852 to 700, of which last importation a considerable portion had been entired. to 3,287, and in 1852 to 700, of which last importa-tion a considerable portion had been seized by the

in 1849, 04,000; but that in 1801 it had diminished to 3,287, and in 1852 to 700, of which last importation a considerable portion had been seized by the Brazilian government.

11. Mr. Consol Porter reported to Viscount Pal. merston, in the year 1848, that 74 slave trade vessels had sailed from Bahia in the year 1847, and 93 vessels in 1848; that the slave tradic was carried on with great activity; and, as an example, he stated that one vessel, the Andorinha, of 96 tons burden, which cost £2,000 sterling, had made eight successful voyages with slaves from the west coast of Africa, having actually landed at Bahia 3,02 slaves, and received for freight 120 reis per head, or £10,704 sterling, givling a profit of 800 per ceat.

12. Mr. Porter also gave evidence before your committee, that towards the end of 1850, and in 1851, stringent orders had arrived at Bahia for the suppression of the trade, and that when he let Bahia in the end of 1851 "the slave trade was perfectly suspended." He thinks that the British slips along cannot stop the trade, but that if the Brazilian government be sincere it will certainly be put down.

13. Your committee invite the attention of the House to the evidence of Senhor D'Andrada and others, and to the reports of the Brazilian Ministers, for an explanation of the manner in which so great a charge has been effected in the Brazilian disters, for an explanation of the Emperor to the Assembly of this year on the subject of the slave trade; the stringent laws that have been passed, and others that are in progress, by the Brazilian government against the slave trade; and about a charge has been effected in the Brazilia.

14. The speech to the Emperor to the Assembly of this year on the subject of the slave trade; the stringent laws that have been passed, and others that are in progress, by the Brazilian government against the slave trade; and, above all, the exizare and bunishment of some Portuguese merchants who were suspected of an intention to recew the trade; the favorable change which h

councils and conduct of the Brazilian government

councile and conduct of the Brazilian government respecting slavery, whether accelerated by the active service of Captain Behomberg or not, may induce Parliament to repeal that act as intimated in his lordship's letter of the 2d July, 1848.

16. As respects the slave trade of Spain: In 1848-5, when the committees made their reports, Brazil was known to be carrying on an active slave trade by the large importation of slaves; but that trade was reported to have ceased in Cuba. Mr. Kennedy, the commissary judge at Hawana, in his yearly report of the 20th December, 1848, in forms Lord Palmerston that the efforts of her Majesty's government for the suppression of the slave trade to that island had been attended with full success." That he considered himself competent to speak positively of Cuba, where there seems to be decidedly a cessation of the slave trade.

17. Mr. Crawford, the British consul at Havana, however, in his letter of the Sth of April, 1851, reports the renewal of the trade since 1848; and states, that negroes have been introduced at various places along the coast of the island with the most perfect impunity, and, there is too much reason to believe, with the knowledge of the Spanish authorities and with the most public notoriety.

\*18. Moure committee request attention to the evidence of Captain Cospatrick Baille Hamilton, of her Majesty's ship Vestal, as to his late proceedings at Havana, where he captared four was-selander circumstances which appear to have made a strong impression on the Spanish authorities there. Headso reports the great public by that exists as to the distinguished to the information of negroes, as, when once a landing to effected, they are considered as natures; and that steam vessels, employed in carrying the government mails from port to port, have been used to land slaves.

vernment mails from part to port, have been used to land slaves.

He states, further, that the great number of American ships trading to Havana, and the abuses of the American flag, increase the difficulties of Her Majesty's craisers on that station in the visiting of suspected vessels; and it appears from his evidence, that some more cordial co-operation on the part of the United States would materially assist the efforts to abolish the slave trade in that quarter.

19 Mr. Kennedy's evidence before the committee deserves particular attention, and will account fully for the alterations that have taken place in the slave trade of Cuba at different periods.

The history given by him of the conduct of seven

The history given by him of the conduct of seven successive Captains-General during the thirteen yours he resided at Havana, has satisfied your committee that the slave trade has increased or decreased in Cuba, according to the conduct of the Captain-General and other public officers.

It was notorious, Mr. Kennedy states that up to

It was notorious, Mr. Kennedy states that up to the year 1840, the Captain-General of Cuba received a fee of balf a doubloon for every slave introduced into the island, and therefore the transe flourished; that during the two years and a half of General Valdes' government, from 1840-41 to 1843, the fees had been retused by him, and the trade having at the same time been forbidden, had nearly ceased; but that from the arrival of General O'Dounell, in 1843, the fee was raised to three doubloons for each stave imported, and was received by him all the time he was there; that the same fee has continued to be received since that time by some Captains-General, but not by all. In 1850 General Concha was six or eight months there, and made known his determination not to accept any fees; and he also was six or eight months there, and made known his determination not to accept any fees; and he also took active measures to put down the trade, but he was soon recalled, and it was generally understood that his recal was owing to the measures which he had taken to put down the slave trade.

that his recal was owing to the measures which he had taken to put down the slave trade.

20. Other witnesses have stated to the committee, that it was quite notorious at Hawana that money was taken by the public officers of all ranks, from the Captain General downwards, for their connicance at the traffic in slaves; and, further, that capital, notoriously belonging to Spaniards of great distinction at Madrid, was employed to carry on that traffic; that, in fact, the influence of these persons of rank and station at Madrid was believed to have been sufficiently powerful to procure the recal of an honest officer; that thus the Spanish government have been induced to violate their treaties, and to suffer these persons to obtain large profits by the continuance of that detestable traffic.

21. Your committee refer to the evidence of Mr. Ward, of the Foreign Office, and to the various downments presented to him, for the dates and details of the treaties and correspondence that have engaged the attention of the British government, since the convention signed at Vienna in 1815, for the abolition of the slave trade.

the attention of the British government, since the convention signed at Vienna in 1815, for the abolition of the slave trade.

22. It is painful to have to refer to the conduct of Spain in violation of its treaties and obligations for the suppression of the slave trade; but your committee must call the special attention of the House to the able and important despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Bulwer, dated the 31st of December, 1843, in which all the treaties and stipulations of the Spanish government to put down the slave trade, since the treaty concluded in 1817, are detailed; the payment by Great Britain of a large sum to Spain, in full compensation for all losses, is also stated; and the whole of those shameful violations of the engagements of the Spanish government are most ably narrated in detail, and placed in the strongest light before them.

23. Your committee are of opinion that history does not record a more decided beach of national honor than that letter of the Earl of Aberdeen establishes against Spain. The efforts of Viscount Palmerston, in subsequent years, to induce the Spanish government to fulfil their engagements, appear in every despatch of that noble lord, and it would be supertious to detail them; but the late correspondence, in 1851, between Lord Howden and the Spanish minister, requesting the Spanish government only to declare the slave trade to be a piracy.

the Spanish minister, requesting the Spanish govern-ment only to declare the slave trade to be a piracy. ment only to declare the slave trade to be a piracy, as the United States and the Brazilian governments have done, must not pass unnoticed; and as that single and moderate request of the British government was disregarded, there is little hone that reason or justice will preval with the Spanish government to abolish the trade, more especially if the correspondence since the 31st of July, 1853, of Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon with Lord Howden, and the answers of the Count of Alcoy, the Spanish Minister, to the representations of the British government, be considered. But it is only just to add that Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hayana, in his last despatches, dated General at Havana, in his last despatches, dated the 21st and 25th of June, 1853, reports "that there is a manifest difference in the measures adopted by the government of Cuba to check the alarming extent

the slave trade."
24. The committee of the Lords stated, that "in 24. The committee of the Lords stated, that "in their judgment it was worthy of consideration whether the three great maratime powers—France, the United States, and Great Britain—could not, at the present time, be brought to combine in joint representations, and, if need be, active measures, for obtaining from Spain and Brazil au actual suppression of this traffic."

25. The Brazilian government have rendered any prochamatic maratic maratime traffic.

of this traffic."

25. The Brazilian government have rendered any such measure unnecessary, so far as regards Brazil; but as regards Cuba, it is a matter of great surprise, that while Spain is at this time indebted to England and France for their efforts to form a tripartite convention with the United States, in order to protect Cuba from piratical attacks, the government of Spain should not take warning from the fact that one of the reasons alleged by the government of the United States for not joining that convention, is the continuance of the slave trade in that island.

Mr. Everett, in his letter, dated Washington, December 1, 1852, to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, writes, "I will that allede to an evel of the first magnitude, I mean the African slave trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest, on evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christian dem, and perpetuotes the burbarism of Africa; but for which, it is to be feared, there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish colony."

25. Commander Bunce, of the Castor frigate, employed in the Mozambique Channel for the last three years, states that the Potraguese sovereignty extends for about afteen hundred miles on the east coast of Africa; that the slave trade had been carried on at several places on that coast by Brazilian ships, until news of the stringent laws passed by the Hazzlian government arrived; that since the Brazilian trade censed, the Spaningh carried on the

Brazilian government arrived; that since the Brazil-ian trade ceased, the Spaniards have carried on the trade in slaves for importation to Cuba. Slaves have been also sent to the north, to Zanzebar, from that

been also sent to the north, to Zanzebar, from that conat.

He believes that the Portuguese authorities are both cognizant of the slave trade and also enter into it themselves. He recommends a consol or British agest to be appointed at Mozambique, to give information respecting the slave trade, which he thinks will continue while the market of Cuba is allowed to exist; and that the British cruizers have been usual, and ought to be maintained there. There are other details in his evidence worthy of attention; and he adds, that more force of British cruizers will be required as long as the trade in slaves in Cuba shall continue.

shall continue.

27. Your committee and that Great Britain agreed, by treaty, in 1815, to may the sum of 2001, 771 s. id., part of a loan raised in England for the service of Portugal, and to pay all future half-yearly dividends

acquing thereon.

Also, in pursuance of a convention of January, 1815, Great Britain paid to Portugal the further sum of £385,904, which two sums amount to a principal sum of £850,675; and if the interest paid thereon be added, the total amount, £2,850,955 has been paid by Great Britain for the promised concurrence of Portugal in the abolition of the slave trade.

By treaty with Spain, dated 234 September, 1817, Great Britain paid in the year 1815, the sum of £400,000; and if the interest on that sum is added, the total charge to Great Britain will amount to £1,134,179, paid for the concurrence of Spain in the same object.

same object.

Besides these payments on behalf of the
governments of Portugal and Spain.
Parliament voted, in the session of 1820, the sum of And in the session of 1821, the sum of

Total.....

to idemnify claimants for Portuguese vessels and car-

to idemaify claimants for Portuguese vessels and cargoes captured by British cruisers.

28. Your committee would further observe that these payments and liabilities on account of Portugal and Spain, amounting to £3,985,145, bear only a small proportion to the expense which Great Britain has incurred in the endeavor to suppress the African slave trade within the last thirty-eight years. To those payments and liabilities must be added the expense which has been incurred, with the same view, in maintaining ships of war on the coasts of Africa and America; an expense which would in great part have been avoided, if the slave trade had been abolished, as it might and ought to have been, by the cordial co-operation of the governments of Spain and Portugal.

August 12, 1863.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH MUT NESSARE AND 360 LIVES, ON THE COLET OF HINDOWIAN.

The following are the particulars of the terrible catastrophe, hitherto but just alinded to by tole-graph:—The Nessree was an English vessel, 500 tons burden, partly manned by a European crew, and for some years has been trading setween Bombay and the various ports on the coast of Arabia. Early in April she was chartered to convey a number of pilgrimage through Arabia, to various parts of India.) on a voyage to Bombay. She was fitted up accordingly, and, on taking her departure, had, besides the crew, no fewer than 400 people on board; also a valuable carge. The catastrophe happened on the night of the 17th of June. The evening previous the captain sighted Bombay, but soon afterwards the weather set in thick, with rain, and heavy squalls blowing on the land, amid which the ship got her runder unshipped, and, in consequence, became unmanageable.

The nessengers ascertaining the perilous position

radder unshipped, and, in consequence, became unmanageable.

The passengers ascertaining the perilous position of the vessel, and that she was driving ashore, became frantic, and attempted to escape by the boats. The attempt, as may be imagined, proved fatal. A tremendous rush instantly capsized them, and at least sixty perished. The destruction of the ill-fated versel soon followed. Shortly after midnight she struck, and the next minute her masts, with at least one hundred of the unhappy creatures clinging to the rigging, gave way and tell overboard. The occupants were either crushed to death, or perished by crowning. In the course of a few hours the vessel entirely broke up, and the whole of the remaining passengers and crew were plunged in among the breakers. Great sacrifice of life followed. Out of the 450 souls who were alive the night previous, all, with the exception of ninety-four, perished. The ninety-four survivors were washed ashore on fragments of the wreck. What renders the catastrophe worse is, that no list or record exists from which could be gashered the names of the sufferers, or to what place in India they belonged. The spot where the vessel was wrecked was near Hubshee Junjeera, thirty five miles south of Bombay. thirty five miles south of Bombay.

The Turkish Question.

DITOSIANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following is a translation of the notes exchanged between the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia and the Russian and Turkish authorities:

L-DEFATCH OF THE FRINCE OF MOLDAVIA TO RESCHID FACHA, DATED 25TH JUNE.

I had the honor of laying before your Excellency yesterday an exposition of the circumstances consequent upon the occupation of the principalities by the Russian troops. With the deepest sorrow I find myself called upon to-day to make you acquainted with a communication which I have received this moment from the Russian Consul General at Bucharest.

The contents of the subjoined notes will sufficiently explain to your Excellency the nature of the order issued to me by Russia, to break off my relations with the Sublime Porte and to stop the payment of the tribute, as incompatible with the presence of the Passian troops.

ment of the tribute, as incompatible with the presence of the Russian troops.

Immediately after the receipt of the notes I had an interview with Prince Gerts hakoff, to whom I expressed my feelings on the subject, and to whom I declared that I found inyself in the necessity of informing the Sublime Porte of the circumstance, to which his Excellancy made no objection.

As I feel that it is far beyond my power to interfere with measures which depend upon the decision of the two Powers, I hasten, on my part, to inform yeur Excellency of what has taken place, that you may in your high wisdom take such steps as you may deem advisable. I am, &c.

II. NOTE OF THE BUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT BU-CHAREST TO THE PRINCE OF MOLDAVIA, DATED

I have the honor to communicate in confidence I have the nonor to communicate in connectice, to connectic, to connectic, to connectic, to connectic, to connectic, to connectic, to a despatch which the Chancellor of State has addressed to me under date of the 3d June. You will find, my Prince, the fullest instructions as to the line of conduct you have to follow, in consequence of the military occupation of the principalities by the Imperial troops, as regards your relations with the Porte, and the measures you are to adopt for stop-Porte, and the measures you are to adopt for stopping the tribute which holdavia has hitherto been bound to pay to the Ottoman government. Calling upon you to comply with the commands of his Imperial Majesty contained in the despatch, I have the Lonor to remain, &c. Khatchenski.

III.—DESPATCH OF THE CHANCELOR OF STATE,

COUNT NESSELECTE, TO THE CHANCELLOR OF STATE, EMAT-CHENERI, DATED ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 3. The mittary occupation of the principalities shall, as I have already informed you, make no alteration in the existing order of things as regards the civil acministration and the personnel of the higher chicais, unless the Hospodars themselves should deem the removal of some of them as expedient for the efficient regulation of the public service in all its praches expediently as regards the provision for the efficient regulation of the public service in all its branches, especially as regards the provision for the imperial troops. There is, however, another question upon which we must express our opinion beforehand to the Princes, that they may act accordingly. We allude to their relations with Constantinople and the Ottoman government. Those relations must necessarily cease on the day upon which our troops take military occupation of the land, and when every action—every influence of the ruling powers—must be suspended. Another consequence of this state of things must be the stoppage of the tribute which the provinces are bound to pay to the Porte. The amount, which must be colected as usual, must be handed over to the imperial government, to make use of it as it may think advisable.

I beg of you to communicate the contents of this despatch, by command of the Emperor, to the Hospodars. I am, &c.

IV.—DISPATCH OF THE TURRISH MINISTER OF FOREION AFFAIRS, REDSCID FACHA, TO THE PRINCE

EIGN AFFAIRS, REDSCID PACHA, TO THE PRINCE OF WALLACHIA, STIRBEY, DATED CONSTANTING-

My Prince—Russia declared, when it advanced its troops into the principalities of Wallachia and Mol-davia, that it had not the intention to change the davia, that it had not the intention to change the public administration which governs those provinces, nor the status guaranteed to them by solemn treaties; and the Sublime Porte, which put faith in that declaration, thought that it might leave your Highness, as also his Highness the Prince of Moldavia, at your respective posts. We however learn, by a despatch we have received from the Prince of Moldavia, that the Russian Court has issued the order that you, as also the Prince of Moldavia, are to break off relations with Constantinople, and to discontinue the tribute, which has caused us the greatest surprise.

greatest surprise.

As the Russian court has attacked the system o As the Russian court has attacked the system of the provinces in the point which touches directly the right of property, that is to say, in its very foundations, the Sublime Porte clearly perceives that in this state of things the exercise of the legal authority in its sacred and incontestable rights in the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia is impossible. The Sublime Porte has therefore resolved that your Highness, as also his Highness the Price of Moldavia, shall temporarily leave the provinces; and this resolve has been officially communicated to the over a newers.

great powers.
It is therefore necessary that you obey this impe It is therefore necessary that you oney this imperial command, and immediately leave the province. And should it occur that you should act contrary to this supreme command, the Sublime Porte will regard itself at liberty to take such measures as it may deem most advisable for its own views and interests. I beg to assure your Highness of my high esteem, &c. (Signed) RESCHIP PACHA. A problemation has been lately issued, of which the following is a translation from the Turkish

original:—
The present proclamation showeth the state of af fairs at Constantinople, and it is his Majesty's wish that it should be promulgated in the provinces of the

mpire. The soblime Porte and Russia having disagreed bave been There are attention, and recalled her embassy from Constantinople, and process and land: consequently, the Sublime Porte also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her disastifaction is the refusal of the Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made who war, as has been alsed by his preduced by Russia also thus been also has prepared herself for war, as has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia has been alsedy made known. The reason assigned by Russia having the religious privileges were granted by his majesty and his government of their better has been also has prepared herself for war, as has been alseady made were also confirmed the sublime Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alseady made in the easy the Sublime Porte to also has prepared herself for war, as has been alseady made for her religious privi mpire.
The Sublime Porte and Russia having disagreed

ranged by negotiations and friendly mediation. It is not Russia's intention to make war on the Sublime Porte but she has occupied the provinces as a gastantee until her demands are complied with. The Porte has received from the different European powers friendly advice, especially from the maritime nations of England and France, upon whose friendship and good faith the Porte can rely, and it is certain she will not accept anything that will affect her integrity and independence. Until it is seen what turn affairs will take, it has been deemed advisable to assume the defenance on the banks of the Danube and the frontiers of Anatolia.

Such is the dispute and the present state of affairs as regards Russia. On the part of the revenuent troops and the munitions of war have been prepared. The Sublime Porte has tranquilized all ler subjects, and has enjoined them to remain quiet in their several occupations of agriculture and commerce, and she requires of her subjects to obey all her communis. As has been already mentioned, the claims of Russia relate to the religious privileges of the Greeks. The Greek sect and their chiefs have personally nothing to do with the affair, but have, on the contrary, expressed their gratitude and thanks to their government, and are sorry that such a question has ever been mooted: they must not, therefore, be looked upon as enemies. Armenians, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews are also the true and faithful subjects of our Lord and Padisha, the Greeks are so also, and they must therefore live in peace with each other.

In short, Moslems and all other subjects of the Porte other.
In short, Moslems and all other subjects of the Ports

In short, Moslems and all other subjects of the Porte must dwell together in harmony, and not speak of things which do not concern them, nor do that which is not lawful, but each must look to his own affaira. This present arrangement, proclamation, and order, (tembi,) has been prepared in the presence of the Sheik il-Islam and all the learned of the empire, of the Seraskier, and all the officers of the army and viziers who were at the Council of the Grand Vizier Finsily, this proclamation has been sanctioned by His Majesty the Sultan, and all those who are not pleased with the arrangement, and shall act contrary to it, shall be considered as insubordinate, and severely punished.

Here follow the signatures of all the principal of ficials of the empire, civil, military, and religious.

severely punished.

Here follow the signatures of all the principal officials of the empire, civil, military, and religious.

VIENNA, August 17, 1853.

The following is the note proposed by Reschid Pasha to be presented to Count Nesselrode:

Knowing the profound interest his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, as well as the great majority of his subjects, take in all that concerns the religion they profess, and fally appreciating the motives of that interest, I have great pleasure in communicating to your Excellency the firmans which my august sovereign has promulgated towards the end of the Chaban of this year, and, to remove all doubt, I assure you, on the part of the Sublime Porte, that, reserving to itself the sacred rights of sovereignty over its own subjects, the sincere intention of his Imperial Majesty is to secure to the Greek Church in perpetuity the enjoyment of the spiritual privileges and immunities which it may please his Majesty hereafter to grant to any other sect of his Christian subjects. I have not the least doubt, in fact, but that the assurances founded on the above mentioned firmans, which have everywhere inspired confidence, will likewise give satisfaction to Russia.

The Hon Mrs. Norton.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton, SCENE BETWEEN THE HON. G. C. NORTON

SCENE BETWEEN THE HON. G. C. NORTON AND THE HON. MIS. NORTON.

[From the Lot don Sun, Aug. 19]

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT, Aug. 18, 1853.
This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs.
Thrupp, coachbuilders, of Oxford street, against the Hon. G. C. Norton, defendant, under the following peculiar and extraordinary circumstances:—

Mr. C. Dod, the solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Needham, counsel, instructed by Messrs.
Fladgate, Clarke, and Finch, conducted the defence.
The case, which was fixed for hearing some time ago, had been twice postponed on account of the non-attendance of certain witnesses, and an unusual degree of interest was excited, the court being crowded to excess during the whole of the proceedings, which occupied several hours.

degree of interest was excited, the court being crowded to excess during the whole of the proceedings, which occupied several hours.

Mr. Dod said the claim was for £49 4s. 6d., for work and labor supplied by the plaintiffs to the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who was the wife of the defendant. The defendant was a police magistrate for Lambeth, and also a member of the bar. The account of the plaintiffs had extended from the 17th of April, 1843, to the 17th of March, 1850, amounting to £184 4s. 6d., of which £135 had been paid in different instalments, leaving a balance of £49 4s. 6d., the amount sought to be recovered. He should prove that the work was duty performed, and that the orders were given by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, as the wife of the defendant, and that the charges were fair and reasonable. He (Mr. Dod) understood that a defence of non-liability was about to be raised by reason of some separation, or some living apart, of the defendant from his wife. He should, however, be able to satisfy the court that the account was a proper and reasonable one, and the items would show that they were such as beditted the station of a lady in the position of the defendant's wife. The plaintiffs had come into court to show that their claim was a jost one, and that they had nothing whatever to do with private differences between the defendant and his wife.

The Hon. Mrs. Caroline Norton, who was accommodated with a seat on the bench, was now examined by Mr. Dod.

She stated that she was the wife of the defendant, the Hon. George Capel Norton. She had been subparted to that court to produce the accounts of the piaintiffs for work and labor supplied by them to her from the year 1843 to the month of March, 1850.

Mr. Dod—What did the work consist of?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—Repairs to my carriage.

Mr. Dod.—What did the work consist of?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—Repairs to my carriage.
I beg to observe, I am here against my will upon subpona. I sent a statement of my case to Mr. Norton's solicitor.

The Court intimated that the witness had better

The Court intimated that the witness had better confine herself to the questions of her advocate.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton (emphatically)—I am here for justice, and as this is a court of justice, I insist upon stating what I have to say. These tradesmen would have been paid if Mr. Norton had not performed the greatest breach of faith that was eyer accomplished by man.

The Judge-Madame, pray allow me to say that this is irregular.

this is irregular.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton (with determination)—I

will speak.

The Judge—Will you allow this gentleman to con duct your case?
Mr. Dod.-What is the description of carriage for

duct your case?

Mr. Dod—What is the description of carriage for which the work was done?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—A brougham. I paid Mr. Thrupp by instalments until Mr. Norton stepped my allowance. We are not residing together, and have lived apart for some years, by my wish and choice, because I consider that I have sustained an injury that no woman ought to submit to. I believe Mr. Norton's income to be about £3,000 a-year—viz., from his magistracy, his patrimonial profits in Scotland, his chambers in the Temple, and other sources, altogether amounting to £3,000 per annum. I was parted from him in the year 1836, and the following year he offered £500 a-year until we could arrange our matters, but made me a compulsory allowance of £400 per annum. He stipulated that I should give up my children, and I said that I would rather starve than lose them; and I did starve for a time. From the month of March, 1838, be made me an allowance, and he advertised me in the public papers respecting this compulsory allowance. He paid me £400 a year until 1838. In reference to this there was an agreement drawn up. He and my brother-inlaw, the Hon. E. Phipps, witnessed it. In the year 1851 my mother died, and she left me some money; but there is still £687 10s, due to my creditors, and I have returned from Italy to have it paid; and if the defendant had paid me the money he had promised by the agreement, I should have settled with the plaintiffs; but I urderstood Mr. Norton's plea to be, that as this paper was made between him and his wife, it cannot be binding on him; but If I had the money very one of my creditors would have what is due to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Needham—Have you received your income from Mr. Norton regularly up to Cross-examined by Mr. Needham-Have you re-

ceived your income from Mr. Norton regularly up to a period beyond that of the last item, March, 1850. The Hon. Mrs. Norton—He owes me £687. Mr. Needham—Have you not received your allowance under the agreement?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I received my allowance

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I received my allowance up to March, 1852.

Mr. Needbam—Was 'your separation from your husband a voluntary one?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—Mr. Norton sent my little children to Mrs. Vaughan, to which I very much objected, and I received nothing in the shape of an allowance for two years, and when I parted from my husband I had no income.

Mr. Needbam—Was not the allowance paid into your banker's first, at the rate of £200 a year, and subsequently £400?

ut sequently £400?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton No: I have not got my

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—No: I have not got my banker's pass, book with me; I never had a book at all until 1848, because I never had sufficient money to make it worth while to keep an account there. Yesterday I sent for a list of what moneys I had at my banker's.

Mr. Needham—I don't ask you that.
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—You are afraid of my answers when I give them.

Mr. Needham—Will you let me see that paper you are looking at?

are looking at?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—No; I have this here for

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—No; I have this here for my own purpose.

The Judge—But it must be produced to the counsel, madain, if he requires it.

Mr. Necetham—Did you refuse to take money after it was paid in to Messrs. Rawson, the bankers?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I refused to do anything while my children were taken from me.

Mr. Needham—I believe you had £15,000 left you by your mother? by your mother?
The Hon, Mrs. Norton—I have the interest of the

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I have the interest of the money paid to me through my brother.

Mr. Needham—Have you also £57 10s. paid to you by way of pension?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—My father held an appointment at the Cape of Good Hope. He died there, and I have the pension in consequence.

Mr. Needham—Had you some sums of money sent to you at Lisbon?

it £500 a year? The Hon. Mr

The Hen. Mrs. Norton—He sent money to pay the passage of his second sen home. He refused to pay the passage of his eldest son, and also what he was included to Bir Hamilton Seymour; I paid both.

The Hen. Mr. Norton here interposed, and said he thought it very hard if this ex parte statement was to go forth to the public without his having an opportunity of saying anything in denial or explanation of the statements that were being made against him.

Mr. Needham — May we take it as £500 a year?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—You may take it for what

you like; and the only remaining againee of income is the assistance from my friends and family—any same they may choose to allow me.

Mr. Needham—Madam, we have already got an income of £1,300 a year. Do you mean to tell the learned Judge that you have no other source of in-

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I mean to tell the learned

ness continued—My nasoand can cheat me because I am his wife.

The Hon. Mr. Norton, (interrupting)—God forbid!
(To the Court)—Is it regular for me to sayone word?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—It is all irregular.

The Judge—Mrs. Norton, will you have the goodness to sit down?

Mrs. Norton, I ask you whether it

Mr. Needham—sirs. Norton, I ask you whether it was not upon the express assertion, at the time that egreement was signed, that you received nothing from Lord Melbourne, that Mr. Norton was to make

you the allowance?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I did receive nothing from

ord Melbourne.

Mr. Needham—Did you say that you neither did

of are not to be paid.

After a vast many questions bearing upon the domestic relationship of the plaintiff and defendant but which involved no matters of interest to the

but which involved no matters of interest to the public, the examination was thus continued:—
Mr. Needham—I ask you, Madem, whether the £500 a year allowed you by Mr. Norton was not upon the express condition that you should receive nothing from Lord Melbourne?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton (emphatically)—I did receive nothing, and, therefore, that condition could not be called into question. Mr. Lemon (a solicitor) drew up the agreement of contract.

Mr. Needham—Was not the £500 a year allowed when the express condition that you should receive

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—No.

A vast deal of correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Norton and Lord Melbourne was pat in, the main charges contained in it being that the Hon. Mrs. Norton was "kept" by Lord Melbourne, and that the letters produced in evidence were stolen. The lady declared that all the letters found in her possession, and purporting to be addressed to other persons, were addressed to Lord Melbourne. The Hon. Mrs. Norton proceeded to say that she corresponded with Lord Melbourne until the day of his death, and that she believed she was the last person who had communicated to him in writing.

The question of liability having been ably disputed,

The Hon. Mrs. Norton made a statement in

his saying in court.

The Judge sail that at the present stage the case

Spain.
RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER BY QUEEN

upon the express condition that you sho nothing from Lord Melbourne? The Hon. Mrs. Norton—No.

potentiary of the President of the republic of Mexico. He addressed Her Majesty as follows:—

potentiary of the President of the republic of Mexico. He addressed Her Majesty as follows:

"There exists between Mexico and the nation whose destinies, Madam, you so gloriously creat, precious bonds which will always be between the two constries the firm genarantee of the respect which navous os so to their dignity and to their independence, and which will render durable their friendly relations by directory them towards the common object of their prespectly and their aggrandlement. This, Madam, is what is to by the government of the republic from which I have received the fiettering assisting from which I have received the fiettering assisting for the preservation of your discisty, and for the happiness of Spate I am also charged, Madam, to piace in your royal hands an autograph letter from his Excellency the President of the republic, Autonio Lope, de Santa Anna, a general who desires well of his country. You will allow me size, to declare by yu the deep grafitude of his Excellency for the particular mark of extern with which tiplened your Majesty he honor him, by decorating him with the grant cross of the royal mad distinguished order of Charter III. Nothing, madam, could be more agreeable or more list terring to me than to be the faithful interpreter of the -autiments of my government and of those of his Excellency the President of the republic in the exercise of my functions, I shall use all my exertions to reader myself worthy of this honor, and at this moment I shall have be pipily commenced if your Majesty deigns to accept such usedness the part which I take in the public congra unstoness of which your Majesty has just been the object and to receive the homoge of my respect and my wishes for the bappiness of your Majesty and that of the Spanish people."

The Queen replied him.
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I can prove upon my oath The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I can prove upon my oath that his son resided with me in Germany, Italy, Belgiam and in Portugal, and that I sustained the whole expenses of such residence myself. The eldest has had an allowance since he went to Lishon.

Mr. Needham—Has the second son not been at Eten, and subsequently at Oxford?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—Mr. Norton paid for his education, but I paid for his residence. I am known as a popular writer in my ewn country, and sometimes I have £1,000 a year, and sometimes I have entiting I have worked as hard as any lawyer's clerk in this court.

Mr. Needham—What is your literary income? Is it £500 a year? The Hen. Mrs. Norton—No. Mr. Norton has claimed my copyrights from my publisher. The Hen. Mr. Norton (interrupting)—My selicitor The Hon. Mrs. Norton (with indignation)—Does

of your Majesty and that of the Spanish people."

The Queen replied:

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the letters which accraits you as known katraordinary and Minister Plenipetentiary of the Mexican reported at my court. The rentments of friendly sympathy sinch you have just expressed towards me in the name of your government, respond to those which I feel toward Mexico; and the relations between Spain and that country are consented on such solid bases that the two unders will ever be interested in their resipeccal property and welfare. I hear with particular satisfaction the assurance which you give me of the sentiment of pleasure and gratitude with which the President of the Mexican republic has received the proof of my personal estems which I have gloot to him. As to you, sh, you may kely on my kindne a man on the cordial cooperation of my coverment in the seconditionment of your before the mission; and in our lot yourself in the congratulations which I receive from the Shanish nation for the new blessing which Divine Providence has designed to cooler on me, you have acquired claims to my esteam and to my consideration

Interesting from Ohina

We have received intelligence from Hong Kong to the 23d of June.

The following is our correspondent's letter:—
Canton remains quiet, but an uneasy feeling exists, and petty robberies are being committed in the suburbs. More than once a threatened attack on the city has been rumored to take place, but nothing of consequence has occurred, and every precaution is taken to prevent an outbreak.

From Shanghae we have dates to the 9th inst., by the French war steamer Cassini, and from Ching.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I mean to tell the learned Judge the truth.

Mr. Needham—Is one of those friends from whom you derive an allowance, Lord Beauvale, the late Lord Melbourne?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—That is one of the sources. (The witness here became much excited, and, rising from her seat, said:)—I do not receive an income, for his property was strictly entailed; be left his solemn declaration, as a dying man, and gave his word of honor, that Mr. Norton's accusation against me, when I was a young thiog at home, was a false one; he left his request to his brother, and to his solicitor, that as "this young woman"—young enough, and more than young enough, to have been his child—would, on account of such accusation, undergo the great suffering, the great misery, the loss of a home, and the wreck of her whole life—; I stand here a bla ted woman from that day, because those people knew me, and Lord Melbourne left me nothing but his letter, swearing that I was falsely accused; his memory is dear to them. (At this stage of the proceedings there was a burst of applause from some two or three hundred persons in the body of the court, but which was at once properly suppressed by order of the Judge.) The witness continued—My husband can cheat me because I am his wife.

The Hon. Mr. Norton, (interrupting)—God forbid! From Shanghae we have dates to the 9th inst., by the French war steamer Cassini, and from Ching-Kinng-flow we have advices to the 30th ult. An attack had been made on that fort by the Imperial fiect, but all attempts to dislodge the insurgents were from their favorable position, unsuccessful; and it is reported disaffection existed among the foreigners in the service of the Taoutae, and that the fleet was likely to return to Shanghae. At Nankin the insurgents continued to fortify that place, and other cities they hold near it, and the impression was they would make no forward movement till the cold weather set in. Nothing has been mentioned of the movements of the grand Imperial army around Nankin. Our dates from Amoy are to the 18th inst. The

Nankin.

Our dates from Amoy are to the 18th inst. The rebels were fortifying the place against a threatened attack of the Imperialists. The forced contributions levied on the innabitants caused great discontent, and many were shipping off their valuables, and setting the rebels at defiance. Great distress prevailed among the lower orders, and it would be a relief to have the old government back.

Foo chow-foo remained quiet on the 12th inst., our last date. Much excitement existed, as the rebels were reported close at hand. The lartar troops were practising daily. The rebellion had broken out at Shang-foo, some distance in the interior. We learn that all the pirates handed over to the Mandarins by her Majesty's steamer Rattier had been beheaded. One man, women and children were spared.

At Canton the import market is seriously affected by the present state of matters. Money is searce. Settlements of the new congous have taken place at from 21½ taels to 32 taels; the latter for the best kinds. These prices are considered 30 to 35 per cent. advance on last year's opening rates. The Don Ricardo, supposed for Liverpool, was despatched on the 13th inst., with some of the new teas.

The Shanghae market is still closed for imports, Musters of the new this and tea had been received, but no prices mentioned. The price of silk in the interior was higher. Money was very scarce, and exchange quoted 5s. 10d. The total export of tea from Chima for the season 1851-52.

THE AMERICAN SQUADBON. then, nor would?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I did not, for I never expected to receive anything.
Mr. Needham—Do you mean to say that on your oath?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton, (with great emphasis)—I say it upon my oath—man—what?
Mr. Needham—Madam, that may be very tragical. but it is not very pohte.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I am sorry not to be polite. I am in a very tragical state.

Mr. Needbam—From what time—up to what time have you received £600 a year?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—You have my banker's

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—You have my banker's book at home.

Mr. Needham—Who paid it?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—Lady Palmerston; I don't know how it is paid.

Mr. Needham—When did you receive the last?
The Hon. Mrs. Norton—It was in June or July; Lady Palmerston gave me something this year; nobody is bound to give me anything.

Mr. Needham—Have you received £600 a year up to July in the present year?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I have not had £600 ayear. I don't know how much my income fails short of that; but I have not received that.

Mr. Needham—In January, 1852, did you have £291 5s. on account?

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

We learn from the Overland Register of June 23, that Commodore Perry and the several vessels under his command were at rendezvous in one of the harbors of Loochoo. The steamer Powhattan had been expected for some time, and doubtless when this vessel joined the squadron the Commodore would immediately proceed on his mission to Japan, the result of which was looked forward to with great interest in that quarter of the world.

The United States transport Caprice arrived at Shanghai, from Loochoo, on the 7th ult., where she left the squadron for Japan, and was to return shortly with a supply of coals. We hear of the arrival at Singapore of the United States steam frigate Powhattan, which ressel was to leave in a few days to join the expedition.

The North China Herald says: During the stay of the United States steamer Susquehanna at this port, your account?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—I dare say I did. You bave the book.

Mr. Needham—Now, in July of the same year, per Lord Melbourne, the sum of £291 5s. Did you have that?

The Hon. Mrs. Norton—Yes. But Lord Melbourne is dead. No one is bound to give me one farthing. We are discussing simply whether my creditors are or are not to be paid.

After a vest many questions, hearing upon the do.

the United States steamer Susquehanna at this port, hundreds of Chinese gratified their curiosity by visiting that Tu-hu-lung zet, as they termed it. The missionaries, too, very properly took their teachers and scholars on board, both to expand their minds and liberalize their views. A teacher of one of the American missionaries was so much gratified with his visit, he wrote, in true Chinese style, a very haphic, and, to us, amusing description of this steamer. Occular demonstration has remeved projudice and convinced him of the superiority of foreign skill, as he candidly admitted, and has further shown in what he thus added concerning the engine:

engine:—
"How a contrivance so ingenious, so life like, and "How a contrivance so ingenious, so life-like, and so convenient, could have been conceived and constructed I cannot comprehend. And then its cost, who can tell? I could only behold and wonder, it out of ten thousand parts I could comprehend and speak of one. To explain the whole minutely is an impossibility."

speak of one. To explain the whole minutely is an impossibility."

We understand he has written this description in handsome style, on a blank fan, and presente i it to Capt. Buchanan, who expressed himself as very much pleased. The Captain will, doubtless, preserve it as a memento of Shanghae.

It is said, the steamer Mississipi is a museum of foreign art, which Commodore Perry is taking out for the edification of the Japanese.

It would have been well if he could have shedsome of this kind of light at Shanghae.

The Celestials need it as much, probably, as the Japanese.

railroad and telegraph in operation, would

The Hon. Mrs. Norton made a statement in the following words:—I told you to be aware of your questions, if you were afraid of my answers. For seventeen years I have concealed these facts, but they came out to day because you bully me; and I am ashamed for your client if he does not feel ashamed of himself. My means will perfect y suffice now that I know Mr. Norton can cheat me, and I have no doubt that my friends will assist me, more than ever when they lean that the man who calls himself a magistrate, a barrister, and a gentleman, can also cheat poor tradesmen, because I am called his agent, and it is not binding upon him. I do not ask for my rights. I have no right—I have only wrongs. I have no doubt I have had a very ample income; upon an average for some years £1,500; and now that I know he can defraud me I will not live abroad with my son. (Cheers in court.) A railroad and telegraph in operation, would have a tendency to wake their sleep of centuries, and remove some of their ideas of superiority. Possibly something of the kied may be done on her return from Japan, if the walle of their curiosities are not expended.

Our advices mention that the Eursian fifty gusting Pallas, Admiral Pontistia, had left Singapore on the 13th instant, for this port.

The mail brings advices that Admiral Pellew, of the English fleet, and his squadron may be expected shortly. son. (Cheers in court.)
Mr. Needbam—What rent do you pay, Madam?,
Mrs. Norten—I pay £100 a year.
Some other witnesses having been examined,
The Hon. Mr. Norten prayed for his right to have

shortly.

We have had continuous heavy rains during the north, and very close hot weather. The general health of the soldiers may be considered favorable,

was ex parte, and decreed for a nonsuit; upon which Mr. Norton pressed for a hearing, in explanation of the allegations made against him by his wife. The learned Judge ren arked that, as the whole case was quite ex parte, the public could only attach uch weight as was due to any case under such circumstances.

health of the soldiers may be considered favorable, and the colony is healthy.

With regard to the rebellion, we learn that the insurgents—now called by the English newspaper the "Christian army," the "patriot forces," &c.—were in possession of Amoy.

Canton it was supposed would not be molested till Pekin was taken by the insurgents, whom, it is stated, were hailed everywhere as deliverers, and met with but little resistance. The commercial accounts from India and China were unimportant. At Calcut'a, Bombay and Canton trade was dull, but generally prices were firmly maintained. A considerable advance was paid for the new crop of tea, particularly for fine, which indicates the supplies would be short. Ireland.

THE CELTIC EXODES.

The Galway Packet states that the emigration mania is daily gatherize strength in the whole of the western counties.

"On last Monday about 100 emigrants from Cong. Menlo, and Dangan, in the neighborhood of this town, left the terminus in the 12 o clock train, on their way to America. It was truly heartrending to witness the scene which was presented upon that occasion. It is melancholy to see the bone and shew of the land thus flying away at a time when it might be supposed sufficient employment could be obtained at home. But not even the certainty of constant employment, and the high wages which agricultural laborers must receive in the gathering in of the approaching harvest, can induce the Irisaman to remain at home. It would seem as if the removal of the entire race from their native soil has been preordained. We are quite certain that at no period during the last century, was the want of labor so keenly felt in this country as it will be within the next four months. The impolicy of not adopting some energetic means of retaining the working population in Ireland, will be seen when it is too late, and when those who remain will have sufficient cause to repent that social disorganization which produced the exodus, which is now thinning the homes of Ireland, and carrying too foreign State the strength and hope of the country."

Australia.

The General Screw Steam-shipping Company's ship Harbinger, Captain Lane, arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening, August 18, from Augustialia.

The Beatlern

ampton on Thursday evening, August 18, from Australia.

The Harbinger brought seventy-three passengers and on freight gold dust and bars weighing 130,000 ounces, and of the estimated value of £520,000 sterileg; besides this, many of the passengers have various quantities, the value of which it is difficult to ascertain, but which probably amounts to from £30,000 to £40,000 more. After leaving Port Phillip, this steamer experienced strong head winds, and generally unfavorable weather; off the Cape of Good Hope strong northwesterly winds, and across the Bay of Biscay strong northwest winds. Her voyage has, therefore, been protracted, but she male the quickest run outwards yet performed by any of the steamers, and her homewart trip bears a favorable contrast to the voyage of many preceding steamers.

The Harbinger brought one of the largest mails ever known from the colonies. Three hearty cheers were given by a large assemblage at the dockkend to greet her, as the first homeward steamship that reached Southampton from the Australian ports.

The advices from Australia have been partially anticipated by the overland mail. The following will, however, be interesting, as completing the imperfect news already received:

The Legislative Council of New South Wales had commenced its session. The Governor General's address communicated the consent of the home goy:

ISABELLA—HIS ADDRESS, AND HER MAJESTY'S
REFLY.
Our accounts from Madrid are of the 12th inst.
Her Majesty had received the Chevaller Buenavectura, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-